339 about 500 workers.

Brick-kilns made three kinds of bricks: mainly of clay (about 10-15 million bricks yearly), of lime (factory at Nõmme), and of oil-shale ash (factory in Tallinn connected with the Baltic Cotton Factory).

323 Glass factories belong among the oldest factories of Estonia. The most important of these were Järvakandi Factories, Inc., Lorup's Glass Factory in Tallinn, and Säde in Tartu.

322 The State Timber Industry, Inc., founded in 1919, was the largest of the lumber industries.

[473] The largest plywood and furniture manufacturers were A. M. Luther, Inc., in Tallinn, with a

[439] staff of 1,500. About 90 per cent of plywood articles was exported.

289 The Paper industry is one of the oldest in Estonia, founded in 1647. The biggest factory

289 was Northern Paper and Pulp Works, Inc., established in 1677 in Tallinn. A large modern woodpulp factory was founded in 1936 at Kehra, Harjumaa, with a production of 35,000 tons air dried pulp yearly. Paper and Pulp Factory at Türi, Inc. was also one of the larger plants.

402 In the engineering industry the principal plants were: the Government Railway Works; Franz Krull, Inc.; Ilmarine, Inc.; Harbor Works in Tallinn, and Telephone Works in Tartu.

377 Power industries in Estonia are connected with the peat industries[1] which supply the plants with fuel. Ellamaa Power Station, with a high-tension line, supplies North Estonia and the Ulila Power Station supplies southeastern Estonia with electricity. The powerful Narva falls provided electricity for cotton and woolen factories at Narva and Sindi, and the Jägala River gave power to the pulp mills on its banks.

[1] [See cat. 116, pp 368-9--371-- Amalgit]